



## About this report

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al tel. 817-788-7076 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

## Public Participation Opportunity

The City of Hurst Water Utilities will conduct a community meeting to answer any questions you may have concerning your water.

**July 19, 2018 – 6:00 P.M.**  
**Hurst Service Center**  
**2001 Precinct Line Road**

Call 817-788-7200 for further information.



## Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. The surface water comes from the following area lakes: Benbrook, Eagle Mountain, Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers. The groundwater comes from the Trinity Aquifer. For more information on where we get our drinking water, please contact us at 817-788-7206.

## All water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste-water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Taste and Odor Problems

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not by the EPA. These constituents are not causes of health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The City of Hurst, in order to maintain water clarity and quality as well as safe and adequate flows for fire protection mains, will flush fire hydrants throughout the city monthly. Fire hydrant flushing is an important tool in maintaining good water quality and firefighting capability and is a year round practice by all cities.

## Information about source water assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, you may contact the Director of Utilities at 817-788-7206.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment View available at the following site: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following site: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

## Water Loss as Reported to TWDB

In the Water Loss Audit as reported to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period Jan-Dec 2017, our system reported: Apparent Losses Normalized as 3.61 gallons lost per connection, per day. Real Losses Normalized as 28.10 gallons lost per connection, per day. The City of Hurst Infrastructure Leak Index or (I.L.I.) was reported at 2.35 and our overall Total Loss percentage was 10.06%.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the Director of Utilities at 817-788-7206.

## Water IQ - Know Your Water

Water IQ is a public awareness program that educates Texans on the importance of water conservation. Research shows that the more Texans understand where their water comes from, the more likely they are to take an active role in conserving it. As Texans conserve our state's water resources, they are helping ensure that the state has enough water now and in the future.

Water IQ uses an easy-to-identify brand and hosts a variety of materials. Brochures and other educational content featuring tips and information on home indoor and outdoor water conservation, as well as agricultural and industrial conservation are available. These publications are free in limited quantities, and additional copies may be ordered for a nominal fee at [www.wateriq.org](http://www.wateriq.org).

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Antimony	None Detected	N/A	>0.006	0.006	Mg/L	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
2017	Arsenic	0.002	0.0015-0.002	>0.01	0.01	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2017	Barium	0.061	0.03 - 0.06	>2	2	Mg/L	No	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Beryllium	None Detected	N/A	0.004	0.004	Mg/L	No	
2017	Cadmium	None Detected	N/A	0.005	0.005	Mg/L	No	
2017	Chromium	0.003	0.00-0.0032	>0.01	0.01	Mg/L	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide	0.057	0.0437-0.0568	N/A	N/A	Mg/L	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2017	Fluoride	1.92	0.76-1.92	>4	4	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water add which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2017	Mercury	None Detected	N/A	>2	2	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
2017	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	1.24	0.09-1.24	>10	10	Mg/L	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	None Detected	N/A	≥1	1	Mg/L	No	
2017	Selenium	None Detected	N/A	>50	0.05	Mg/L	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2017	Thallium	None Detected	N/A	0.002	0.002	Mg/L	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	None Detected	0	0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

COLIFORM BACTERIA								
MCL		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination				
0% of monthly samples are positive		0%	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.				

MAXIMUM RESIDUALS DISINFECTANT LEVELS								
Year	Contaminant	MRDL	Level Range	Hurst Water	Ideal Goal	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloramines	4	0.5-4.0	2.68	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	0-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of Natural deposits.

LEAD AND COPPER							
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding the Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Copper	0.502	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2017	Lead	0.002	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

\*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

TURBIDITY							
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Turbidity	0.6	100%	0.3	NTU	No	Soil Runoff

\*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may also indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Haloacetic Acids (HAA%)	0.011	0.0066-0.0114	No Goals	60	Mg/L	No	By product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.010	.00781-.0103	No Goals	80	Mg/L	No	By product of drinking water disinfection.

\*Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should as advice from your health care provider.

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Coliforms Fecal & E. coli		0.4-2.3%	0	5% or Less	% positive samples	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal waste.
2017	Gross Beta Emitters	5.6	4.4 - 5.6	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain materials that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
2017	Combined Radium (-226, -5203.1228)	2.7	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Arsenic	2	0 - 2	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Atrazine	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Atrazine is an herbicide of the triazine class used to prevent weed in crops & turf.
2017	Barium	0.08	0.06-0.08	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chromium (Total)	1.6	0-1.6	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide	57	0-57.0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories.
2017	Fluoride	0.66	0.32-0.66	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.76	0.13-0.76	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite (Measured as Nirtogen)	0.03	0-0.03	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Bromate	1.9	0-5.5	0	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Haloacetic Acids			N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes			N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Chloramines	3.9	1.5-4.3	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)								
TURBIDITY								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Turbidity	0.6		N/A	TT	NTU	No	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Low Level	Average	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	No	Naturally occurring.
It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection by-product precursors.								

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)							
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.							
Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2017 Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant	
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.18-0.70	0.7	NR	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Bromoform	ppb	1.19-5.86	5.86	NR	0	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	3.37-6.70	6.7	NR	0		
Chloroform	ppb	4.21-7.96	7.96	NR	0.07		
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	3.51-8.30	8.3	NR	0.06		
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	0	NR	0.07	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.70-5.93	5.93	NR	0		
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0-1.60	1.6	NR	0.02		
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	1.25-1.60	1.6	NR	N/A		
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	9.27-14.7	14.7	NR	N/A		

**Trinity River Authority of Texas - Tarrant County Water Supply Project 2017 CCR Data:** These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored in drinking water. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits in 2017 or the analysis which was most recently performed under reduced sampling requirements for substances unlikely to exceed limits.

TABLE A. REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Arsenic	5/11/2017	1.1	1.1-1.1	10	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Atrazine	5/11/2017	0.2	0.2-0.2	3	3	ppb	No	Atrazine is an herbicide of the triazine class used to prevent weed in crops & turf.
Barium	5/11/2017	0.046	0.046-0.046	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	7/9/1905	< 5	< 5 - < 5	0	10*	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
*Compliance is based on Running Annual Average of monthly averages from Bromate at the end of each quarter, which was less the 5 ppb for each quarter in 2017.								
Cyanide	5/11/2017	24.3	24.3-24.3	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories.
Fluoride	5/11/2017	0.714	0.714-0.714	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	5/11/2017	0.145	0.145-0.145	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Trinity River Authority of Texas - Tarrant County Water Supply Project 2017 CCR Data: These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored in drinking water. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits in 2017 or the analysis which was most recently performed under reduced sampling requirements for substances unlikely to exceed limits.								

TABLE A. REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio*	2017	1.18	1.00-1.18	None	TT=1.0	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.
* Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent TOC removal required by TCEQ.								
Turbidity								Soil runoff
Highest Single Measure	2017	0.22	0.12-0.22	0	TT=1.0	NTU	No	
% of samples < 0.3 NTU	2017	Lowest 100	100-100	100	TT=95	%	No	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Disinfectant Testing performed by the receiving owner.								

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED							
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Acetone	7/24/2017	9.29	9.29-9.29	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water
Aluminum	7/24/2017	56	56-56	200	ppb	No	Abundant Naturally occurring element
Bicarbonate (as Calcium Carbonate)	5/11/2017	98.7	98.7-98.7	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rock such as limestone
Calcium	5/11/2017	41	41-41	None	ppm	No	Abundant Naturally occurring element
Chloride	5/11/2017	21.5	21.5-21.5	300	ppm	No	Abundant Naturally occurring element; Used in water purification
Conductivity @ 25°C	5/11/2017	380	380-380	None	µmhos/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED							
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Copper	5/11/2017	24	24-24	1000*	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
* This secondary limit is for copper as a nuisance contaminant, apart from the primary list because it can stain fixtures and impart a bitter metallic taste in drinking water.							
Magnesium	5/11/2017	4.23	4.23-4.23	None	ppm	No	Abundant Naturally occurring element
Manganese	5/11/2017	24	24-24	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	7/24/2017	1.48	1.48-1.48	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water
Nickel	5/11/2017	1.3	1.3-1.3	None	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
Potassium	5/11/2017	4.12	4.12-4.12	None	ppm	No	Abundantly Naturally occurring element
pH	2017	8.9	7.5-8.9	> 7.0	ISU	No	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sodium	5/11/2017	24.2	24.2-24.2	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; By-product of oil filed activity
Sulfate	5/11/2017	49.4	49.4-49.4	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent; common industrial by-product
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)	5/11/2017	98.7	98.7-98.7	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	5/11/2017	188	188-188	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Total Hardness (as calcium carbonate)	5/11/2017	120	120-120	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium & Magnesium deposits.

**Fort Worth - Microorganism testing shows low detection in raw water**  
Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. The 2017 sampling showed low level detections of Giardia Lamblia which is common in surface water. Cryptosporidium and viruses were not detected in any of the samples. Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia are removed through disinfection and / or filtration.

**Fort Worth - TCEQ accesses raw water supplies**  
The City Fort Worth who is the primary provider of water to the City of Hurst, uses water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River. Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District. TCEQ classified the risk to our source water as high for most contaminants. High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed makes it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risk present. Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth Purchases its water, received the assessment reports. For more information about Fort Worth's source water assessment and protection efforts for the Fort Worth Water System, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203. Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's **Drinking Water Watch Database** at: [http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys\\_is\\_number=5802&tinwsys\\_st\\_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX).

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS (FORT WORTH)		
These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.		
ITEM	MEASURE	2017 RANGE
Bicarbonate	ppm	108 to 144
Calcium	ppm	37.4 to 40.6
Chloride	ppm	11.6 to 36.1
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	299 to 456
pH	units	7.8 to 8.6
Magnesium	ppm	2.69 to 7.78
Sodium	ppm	9.57 to 25.9
Sulfate	ppm	24.8 to 34.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	108 to 145
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	116 to 255
Total Hardness as Ca CO3	ppm	113 to 157

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS (FORT WORTH)		
These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.		
ITEM	MEASURE	2017 RANGE
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	7 to 9
Fort Worth/Hurst - Emergency Connection 2017		
From April 24 to April 25, 2017, Fort Worth used the emergency interconnection with the Trinity River Authority of Texas-Tarrant Water Supply Project to supply water to the Centrepore portion of the Fort Worth distribution system while repairs were made. The volume of water was subsequently repaid to TRA-TCWSP the next day via the emergency interconnection. To obtain the TRA-TCWSP Water Quality Data please contact the City of Hurst Director of Utilities at (817) 788-7206.		